4271. Adulteration of halazone tablets. U. S. v. 244 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 36170. Sample No. 52637–L.)

LIBEL FILED: December 7, 1953, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 28, 1951, by the City Chemical Corp., from Fort Lawton, Wash.

PRODUCT: 244 cases, each containing 300 bottles, of *halazone tablets* at Jersey City, N. J.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "100 Tablets (or 100 Water Purification Tablets) * * * Halazone N. N. R. Abbott * * * Each tablet contains 0.004 Gm. (1/16 grain) of Halazone with sodium carbonate, sodium chloride and boric acid."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Halazone Tablets," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the official standard since the standard provides that halazone tablets contain not less than 90 percent of the labeled amount of halazone, whereas the article contained less than 90 percent of the labeled amount of halazone.

DISPOSITION: January 15, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4272. Adulteration and misbranding of rubber prophylactics. U. S. v. 47 Gross * * *. (F. D. C. No. 35722. Sample No. 59472–L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 14, 1953, Northern District of Georgia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 13, 1953, by the Chemical Latex Exchange, from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 47 gross of *rubber prophylactics* at Atlanta, Ga. Examination of 100 units showed that 16 were dried out and could not be unrolled, or were otherwise defective and unsuitable for use.

LABEL, IN PART: "Zenith Lubri-Pak."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the quality of the article fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements "Prophylactic" and "For the prevention of disease" were false and misleading as applied to the article, which was dried out and could not be unrolled or was otherwise defective.

DISPOSITION: December 1, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FALSE AND MISLEADING CLAIMS

DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE*

4273. Misbranding of Kolorok. U. S. v. 38 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 30401. Sample No. 92051–K.)

LIBEL FILED: January 29, 1951, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 12, 1950, from Bayfield, Colo.

PRODUCT: 38 bottles of *Kolorok* and 19 60-pound unlabeled bags of bulk material at Brooklyn, N. Y., in possession of Leon Cadore, together with a num-

*See also Nos. 4261, 4263, 4265, 4267–4270, 4272.

ber of booklets entitled "Kolorok An Amazing Natural Remedy Direct From the Laboratories of Nature Itself" and a number of window placards entitled "Health from Nature You'd be surprised," "Come in and ask about Kolorok Amazing Natural Remedy," and "Health from Nature Kolorok Offers real lasting relief."

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The product was shipped in bulk from Bayfield, Colo., and, after its receipt by the consignee, a portion of the bulk material was repacked into bottles bearing the Kolorok label. The booklets and window placards described above were prepared locally for the consignee. Analysis of the product showed that it was largely a hydrated form of calcium sulfate known as gypsum.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Kolorok * * * highly assimilable Calcium Oxide 45.10 Sulphur Trioxide 45.40 Distributed by Kolorok * * * New York City."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the above-mentioned booklets and placards accompanying the article were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for burns, scalds, wounds, and insect bites; reconditioning teeth and gums; preventing emotional upsets, muscular cramps, loss of teeth, allergic disturbances, sensitivity manifestations, and acute disease of the liver in pregnant and nursing women; stomach trouble, kidney and liver ailments, rheumatism, neuritis, arthritis, high blood pressure, eczema, preventing poor blood, soft flesh, weak bones, and hundreds of other serious ailments; stomach ulcers, indigestion, loss of appetite, neurasthenia, skin diseases, hemorrhoids, bad burns, all acid conditions, intestinal ulcers, liver and bowel troubles, and kidney ailments; and for restoring the organs of the body to working condition. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (1), the label of the article failed to bear the common or usual name of the article, namely, gypsum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: January 21, 1954. Leon Cadore, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for repackaging and/or relabeling for use either as an antacid or as a dusting powder, or for investigational use, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

4274. Misbranding of LeCuro blood medicine. U. S. v. 55 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 36098. Sample No. 14740–L.)

LIBEL FILED: November 10, 1953, District of Wyoming.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 22, 1951, by Amos LeCureaux, from Denver, Colo.

PRODUCT: 55 bottles of *LeCuro blood medicine* at Laramie, Wyo., together with a number of leaflets containing statements relating to the product and identified by the words "Medical analysis of ingredients used in LeCuro Blood Medicine."

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "LeCuro Blood Medicine Ingredients: Extract of Humulus, Lupulus, Senna, Jalap, Ginger, Sodium Salicylate, Bismuth, and Tegosept P. Carminatives * * * Net Contents One Quart Amos LeCureaux Manufacturer."